

# The Hartford Republican.

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No. 43

## MORE ABOUT CALIFORNIA

Climate Conditions Ideal in That State.

Municipal Government, Churches and Religions, Islands and Politics Discussed.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 2, 1912. The city of Los Angeles is one of the oldest in Southern California, and was settled first by the Spanish. One hundred years ago it was a little Spanish town with narrow streets and adobe huts. Now it is one of the great cities of America. By far the greater part of this marvelous growth has been made within the past forty years, and it has more than doubled in the past twenty years. You ask the cause of this wonderful immigration to this city by the West, and there is only one answer—climate. Here the temperature rarely goes below forty or above ninety. Think of it! No long zero Winters, with still longer coal bills. The flowers and vegetables at the year round. No matter how warm the sun may shine, it is always pleasant in the shade. A gentle breeze at night from the mountains, make it comfortable to sleep under cover, and in the day time the order is reversed, and the gentle breeze comes back from the ocean. Hence, this is a veritable garden spot for those who may be sick, and for still more who want to avoid getting sick. As the regions compassed by ideal climate conditions is necessarily small, the time is coming when the population in all this country will be enormous. Indeed, it is expected that this city will, within the next twenty five years, be larger than the present Greater New York. It is eighteen miles to the nearest point on the ocean, and in that direction it is almost a continuous city. Long Beach, Santa Monica, Venice, and San Pedro are some of the beach resorts which are populous, and San Pedro, twenty three miles away, is already a part of Los Angeles and under the city government.

### THE CITIZENSHIP.

Every country has its disadvantages as well as good points and this is no exception. Here there are many kinds of people. The old Spaniard still lingers and is an influential element in society. The Chinaman and the "Jap" are ever present, while the Mexican, Indian, Italian, and Negro also contribute to the population. Of course in hundreds of cases all these race bloods are more or less commingled. The race problem is a most irritating one, and will some day cause no end of trouble on this Coast. The public school furnishes the point to acute trouble. A few evenings ago a relative told us that he had occasion to visit his school at the adjourning hour not long ago to bring his boy home. He stood and watched the children as they filed down the steps leading from the building. It was a motley crowd which he beheld. Of course the Caucasian predominated, but interspersed, sandwiched as it were, were coal black Negroes, Japs, Chinese, Indians, Mexicans and in fact, representatives of every known people on the earth. Bringing up the rear was a dog, which he said he presumed was thrown in to complete the variety. So there you have it. This same gentleman told me that he had found his little boy playing with a Negro boy about the same age, and had remonstrated with him for it, and was met with this response, "Father, he may be black, but he is much whiter than some white boys with whom I play."

### STREETS AND LIGHTS.

No one can visit this city without being impressed with its fine streets, boulevards, and driveways extending for miles and miles in every direction. They are well kept and well lighted. In fact the lights are just as numerous and just as good five miles from the center of the city as in the business section. On the road question the people here not only believe in big things, but they do them. The city is now engaged in a municipal enterprise which, for Los Angeles is as great a feat as the building of the Panama Canal is for Uncle Sam. \$20,000,000 have been voted to bring a water supply from Owens River Lake, high in the mountains 27 miles away. This great supply of pure mountain water from the clouds in its descent to Los

Angles will be so harnessed at various points as to supply power enough for every city street car, for electric lights, and also manufacturing purposes. When completed, it will be one of the wonders in modern civil engineering, and will be capable of supplying water to a city of more than 10,000,000 inhabitants.

### CHURCH AND RELIGIONS.

All the leading religious denominations are to be found here, and owing to the many nationalities represented, there are possibly more churches than any city of the same size in the United States. On last Sunday morning the writer attended services at the First Methodist Church which is one of the toniest here, and had the pleasure of listening to a sermon by the celebrated Rev. Robert J. Burdette, of whom many of our readers heard something during a lecture at Hartford recently. Rev. Burdette is a Baptist minister, but on this occasion was filling the pulpit of Dr. Leche, who was attending the Methodist General Conference at Minneapolis. We did not know that "Bob" Burdette was a preacher, but he is, and one of unusual strength, not so much an orator, but a good reasoner. He preached to an audience of 3,000 on the subject "An Open City." Some of his illustrations were sharp and characteristic. His idea is that man should be taught to avoid evil instead of trying to remove evil from man, and he drawled out "God did not build a barb wire fence around the tree of forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden."

Sunday night we went to a little church in a suburb called the Church of the Nazarene, where about one hundred faithful people worship. In a sense, it was going from the highest to the lowest in our Church attendance for one day, but in another respect—deep pietism and pure religion without formality—we were going from the lowest to the highest.

Speaking of churches, we were surprised to find that in this city there are seven Christian Science churches, one of which cost \$20,000, and another \$15,000, and we were told there are four in course of construction. This new, but old doctrine is getting a firm grip all over the West and is drawing from all denominations.

### CATALINA ISLAND.

No one should visit Southern California without making a trip to Santa Catalina Island. On last Saturday morning we left Los Angeles by way of the electric line and San Pedro for the Island which is fifty miles distant. Twenty-three miles by land, and twenty-seven miles by water. San Pedro is the harbor for Los Angeles and is probably the greatest lumber receiving point in the world. Here the United States government has expended millions of dollars in improving the deep water harbor and they are still dredging away in the direction of Los Angeles, and in years to come through a twenty mile canal, ocean going vessels will undoubtedly be brought into the heart of this city. We were a little too late to see the U. S. War vessels as they had only a few days before been ordered to San Diego because of some new phase of the Mexican revolution. Our voyage across to the Island on the steamer Cariboo was a rough one, and as the steamer was tossed about by the great ocean swells, many of the passengers, especially the ladies, became sea sick, and it was no uncommon thing to see them bending over the railing, sending wireless messages to the monsters of the sea. No, the writer escaped without getting sick. This is the dull season at the Island so far as visitors are concerned but our boat took over about 400 passengers who were soon intent upon seeing the wonderous beauties of this mountain Island, for such it is, rising out of the sea as though it had been tossed up in by gone ages by some mighty internal upheaval. The most interesting thing to be seen by the visitor or who has only a brief time to stay, is the submarine gardens. Taking passage in a small motor boat, you are slowly carried around a point of the island and through the glass bottom of the boat you behold the wonderous sea growth which resembles a great garden filled with flowers of the rarest varieties, shrubbery and mosses of every description, and the hues of the rainbow. This growth can be seen at a depth of from 20 to 35 feet, and great fishes as well as little ones, are seen slowly swimming around the shrubbery, or in great schools darting hither and thither in a most tantalizing way to one who loves to tempt them with the hook and line. This is one of the great fishing points on or near the Coast and fish dinners is one of the rare enjoyments to be had by a visit here. Ours consisted of a huge fresh mackerel, cooked to a brown turn under our own eyes, and to say that we

had the wonderous sea growth while resounding the tones of the submarine gardens.

The speakers were presented by Representative R. Y. Thomas, Jr., author of the bill, Col. M. H. Crump, of Bowling Green; D. W. J. McGee and A. C. Janin, one of the Mammoth cave trustees, were present.

"All we hope for in this session of Congress is a favorable report on the bill," said Col. Crump. The committee took no action today. The hearing was on the Thomas bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the purchase of the timber land over the cave.

## MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK

Movement Started Declares Kentuckian.

Says That \$650,000 Is Sufficient to Secure the 32,000 Acres of Land.

Washington, May 6.—Now and interesting testimony in support of the Thomas bill providing for the purchase of Mammoth cave and its environs, to be maintained as a national park, was given before the House Military Affairs committee today by Hunter M. Merriweather, of Kansas City, a former Kentuckian, and Dr. J. N. McCormick, of Bowling Green, secretary of the State Board of Health for Kentucky, both representing the National Conservation congress.

The importance of the passage of this bill, as an economic move was stressed by Mr. Merriweather, who argued that by failure to conserve the property and surrounding forested land, embracing all told 32,000 acres, erosion would ensue and Green and Nolin rivers would be a constant drain on the treasury to prevent filling in. It would cost the government \$1,000,000 in a few years' time to keep Green river navigable, he contended.

Mr. Merriweather favored an amendment to the bill fixing \$650,000 as the maximum limit to be paid by the government for the 32,000 acres in lieu of the \$1,000,000 called in the bill. Options on 15,000 acres of land around Mammoth cave, procured by Mr. Merriweather for the government's advantage, were filed with the committee.

He said he procured these options on a portion of the territory suitable for the park and that should be conserved, because he believed a good price for the other land could be determined for condemnation purposes by the cost of acreage on which options are held. He believed the average cost per acre of the 30,000 acres exclusive of the cave property should be between \$11 and \$12 an acre.

In a forceful manner, Mr. Merriweather urged that the Mammoth Cave National park idea is one demanding exceptional consideration and made the point that this natural wonder is very close to the center of population of the United States and as a National park, could be visited by many thousands of patriotic Americans annually. A beautiful description of the cave country and Green river was given by Mr. Merriweather.

The attractiveness of Mammoth cave as a health resort was elaborated upon by Dr. McCormick, who is ex-secretary of the National Health Association, and who has been traveling a great deal lately lecturing on health and science problems. The declaration that the assassinated President Garfield might have recovered from his bullet wounds could he have been moved into Mammoth cave and its cool and invigorating air, was made.

Based on a scientific investigation which he made in Mammoth cave a few years ago Dr. McCormick told of the physical conditions in Mammoth cave, of the limestone formation and the ease with which the cave would deteriorate should it be neglected.

Arguments for continuing the rule were that its abolishment would give

the impression that the church was

tending toward laxity and was endorsing the things which it formerly op-

posed; that abolishment of the rule

would remove restrictions which hold

people from those forms of amuse-

ment.

PRESIDENT SEVERELY CRITICISED.

In adopting a resolution offered by

James W. Andeson of Keokuk, Ia.,

denouncing Secretary of Agriculture

James Wilson for accepting the hon-

orary chairmanship of the brewers'

congress in Chicago last October, the

conference declared that President

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The arrest of the two followed. The

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The conference appointed a com-

## WOULD AMEND CHURCH LAW

Weyley's Rule Praised by Methodists

As Safe Guide, and the Rule Against Card Playing and Theaters May Go.

Washington, May 6.—Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church appeared to be divided equally last night on the question whether one church law prohibiting dancing, card-playing, gambling and attendance at theaters, circuses and horse races should be abolished, as recommended by the board of bishops.

On the ground that their investigations showed that two-thirds of the 3,250,000 members of the church either danced or went to circuses and theaters, without regarding it as sinful, the bishops declared that the church law against these diversions, in force for 40 years, had become obsolete. They asserted that while the church continues to protest against these forms of amusement, still it was better not to have any specific law on the subject than to have a law which was ineffective. John Wesley's injunction leaving the amusement to the conscience of individuals, the 24 active bishops declared, was the wisest regulation for "Americans of the Twentieth century."

LIVELY DEBATE FORECAST.

A demonstration which greeted Bishop Earl Cranston's reading of the recommendation was taken as indicating a lively debate on the question when it comes up for a vote of

the 159 delegates. A motion declaring that the rule "always had been a source of constant irritation and unrest in the church," and asking that it be referred to a committee, was promptly voted down, arguments being presented that the full conference was "going to settle that question, and no one else."

No sooner was the motion made than James I. Bartholomew of New Bedford, Mass., had the floor. "I knew of a high school boy, who, in studying English, went to see Macbeth. It was the duty of the pastor, without option, to expel that boy from the church on the ground that he had violated this supposed law. A jury acting under the rule would have to expel, but a jury acting under Wesley's rule certainly would not do so."

ARGUMENTS AGAINST RULE.

Arguments against continuing the anti-amusement rule as presented were:

That the majority of the churchgoers never have refrained from dancing and theaters because of the church, and the violation of this rule has tended to bring all church discipline into contempt; that many people regard Shakespeare on the stage as being as good as Shakespeare in a book; that many people refuse to condemn all plays, because some of them, just as much as some novels, are not proper; that gambling is fundamentally wrong, and does not need a rule to prohibit it.

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mission of 30 delegates to consider the demand of some of the negro delegates that they be given a negro bishop to supervise the affairs of 325,000 members of their church in southern states.

WESLEY'S ADVICE APPROVED.

The bishops' report was delivered by Bishop Earl Cranston of Washington, D. C., and it formed the second section of the Episcopal address, the first half of which had been given the day before.

"We would joyfully acclaim the day when every Christian would abstain from the amusements which have been prohibited, but we can't repress our conviction that Wesley dealt more wisely with the danger.

"The bishops therefore recommend a return to the consistent treatment of this subject by Wesley and the more earnestly, because we are dealing with the American people and the intelligence of the Twentieth century.

"As a church we cannot approve dancing and theatergoing. They are questionable amusements. To us, as to several of our sister churches they who justify these amusements as consistent with the spiritual life seem to manifest a deplorable lack of spiritual perception.

"Again we stand unitedly against gambling, and we recognize clearly that it is the same sin in Wall street that it is in the lowest resort, but we have never ventured legislatively to fix the point where the race track gambler, passing from the turn to the stock market, becomes a respectable business man eligible to church membership and the chairman of the board of trustees.

"In our absolute helplessness before

# A BOOK THAT HAS NO STOPPING PLACES!

At Least You Won't Stop Until You Have Read it From Cover to Cover

## "THE VULTURE'S CLAW" BY REV. C. F. WIMBERLY, OF MADISONVILLE, KY.

"The Vulture's Claw" is an absorbingly interesting story, with a deep religious moral. The story takes its name from a miserly, grasping hypocrite whose left hand is deformed into the shape of a claw and his character is so much like a vulture that the title of the book is peculiarly apt. Mr. Wimberly introduces more than a dozen interesting characters and a multiplicity of situations which he handles with a master hand. His descriptive work is nothing short of genius. Most of the action takes place in the remote Ozark mountains and much of it hangs upon the coming into the mountains of a school mar'm who infuses new life and ambition into the community; and in coming of a Methodist minister with whose beautiful character the reader readily falls in love. "The Vulture's Claw" is a remarkable story of hardship depicting the unfavorable environments of remote mountain sections; of the influence of one or two strong personalities upon the lives of many people, and through every page runs a double romance which absorbs the interest of the reader.

### The Hartford Republican

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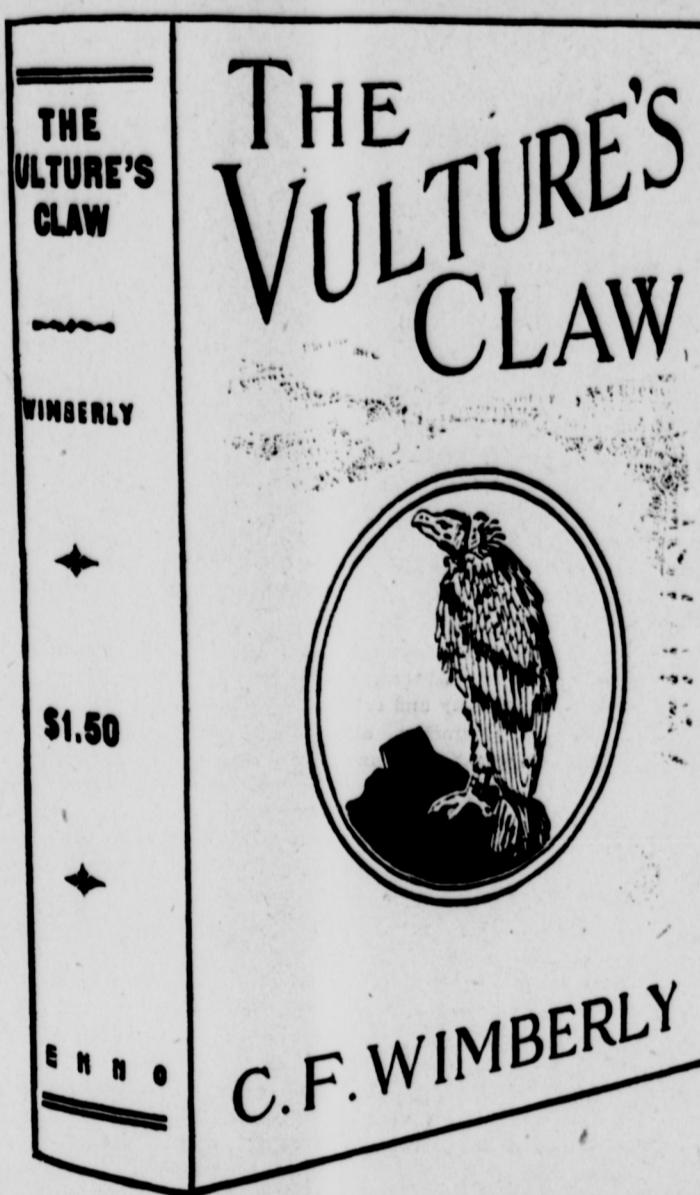
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#### ATTRACTIVE FOR YOUR SON OR DAUGHTER.

It's a book of fiction—of intense interest, of everyday characters, and a plot that makes the hair raise only to prepare you for the happy ending. Christian homes will appreciate this story, because of the deeply religious moral so adroitly and so strongly interwoven.

#### Read what others say about it

##### WM. JENNINGS BRYAN SAYS:

"Rev. C. F. Wimberly, Madisonville, Ky.—My Dear Mr. Wimberly: I have read 'The Vulture's Claw'; it is a splendid story. The book should find a place in Sunday school libraries and among the books for young people. You have succeeded admirably in combining moral lessons with an interesting narrative. I congratulate you.

Yours truly,

"W. J. BRYAN"

#### AN UPLIFTING FORCE.

A remarkable book; it has that strange infinable charm and power which held us to the very last page. It shows the battles among the hard environments, and the victories that may be won. It will be an uplifting force in every life which only eternity can measure.—St. Louis Christian Advocate.

#### IT INSPIRES CONFIDENCE.

Before the eyes of the reader, in clearest outline, is the destructive power of the hypocrite, and the constructive power of the humble pious life. It inspires confidence to splendid success. It is clearly seen that Mr. Wimberly is acquainted with rural life in the South.—United Presbyterian.

#### SHOULD BE READ.

I consider it one of the best books of fiction I have ever read. It is the kind of fiction that should be read. There is nothing in it but what is elevating and helpful. The plot is well gotten up and there is enough comedy and tragedy both in it to interest any lover of fiction. I thought so much of it that I made a public announcement of the book in the chapel, and urged every student to get it and read it.—M. A. Beeson, Pres. Meridian Male College.

### PREVENTING ACCIDENTS

#### Germany Makes Systematic Study of Conditions.

#### America Might Profitably Study and Imitate This Admirable System.

By careful study and systematic treatment, risks in every industry in Germany have been materially reduced in recent years, and accidents have been cut down 56 per cent. When a firm enters one of the great German trade associations, each part of its business is classified by government officials according to its degree of danger. It is thus forced to insure its employes automatically. If it succeeds in making its methods safer, it may be placed in a higher class and secure better rates. Thus it is for the interest of every large company to reduce the risks in its operations as much as possible. The trade associations themselves co-operate to this end by issuing literature of all kinds and placing it with their members. That we may profitably study and imitate these German methods in our own land is the opinion of William H. Tolman, director of the American Museum of Safety, who writes on the subject in American Industries. Says Mr. Tolman:

"Each one of the sixty-six trade associations for the German empire is subdivided into branches for the sake of determining the amount of risk involved in the conduct of that branch of the industry. Then the association decides to which danger class each portion of the business of the members shall be assigned; as a new firm enters the association, each part of the business falls automatically into its respective danger class.

"However, before the findings of the trade association are fixed, they must be approved by the Imperial insurance office. The assignment of

an individual industry to its danger class is therefore made according to law. Against this decision an appeal can be made within two weeks to the Imperial office. At intervals of five years, the danger tariff may be revised, based upon the number of accidents during that period. The association knows from its own returns the annual number of accidents and the payment for compensation; it can decide whether or not a revision will be made. These facts also enable them to determine if the premium can be reduced.

"Practically all the German trade associations issue books and pamphlets with special hints and regulations for accident prevention. In addition to technical descriptions of the safety appliances themselves, the experience of the entire trade in dealing with dangerous parts of machines and processes is summarized for the benefit of the employer and his workmen. For example, the Southwestern Wood Working Association issues an illustrated book of 175 pages, prepared by R. Hofmann, their technical inspector. The Trade Association of Butchers issues a safety manual of 100 pages of descriptive text, scale drawings and photographs. These publications constitute a veritable encyclopedia of safety.

Attention is called to the fact that four recent accidents, every one of which could have been prevented by the use of a safety device, will entail payment of \$40,000 upon the association, if the four crippled men live to the normal old age. The safety devices would have cost \$20.

"Nearly all the trade associations issue special rules, pamphlets and posters directing attention to the dangers and menace of alcoholism, especially during work hours; temperature in the use of alcohol at other times—indicating that it is not a food—the feeling of gaiety induced is caused by a mistaken impression of the brain, and that it does not enable the workmen to do more; that the moderate use of alcohol is not so bad but it above sent more than 15,000 persons last year to prisons and reformatories.

"The workmen are cautioned against excessive drinking at their meetings and assemblies and, as far as possible, it is suggested that they avoid appointments and holding of meetings

at places where drinking may be expected. Workmen can do their best to help their families by advice and example, thus maintaining their industrial integrity, which, in turn, means the industrial supremacy of the fatherland.

"Easily comprehended pamphlets call attention to hints and suggestions in the choice of a trade, showing that heart, respiratory, skin and eye diseases are to be expected in certain trades, and that workmen predisposed to weakness in those occupations should be very careful in seeking employment. The necessity of pure air as a counter-irritant of tuberculosis; cleanliness and regularity in the general manner of life, particularly of the mouth and teeth; the use of a bath once a week, otherwise two soap scrubs.

"'Avoiding Dirt Avoids Illness.'

"'A Shut Mouth Makes for Health.' These are some of the ways in which Germany is preventing 50 per cent of the annual toll of industrial accidents. Popular lectures, the distribution of simple pamphlets and documents, are other methods. This education propaganda starts in the readers placed in the hands of the school children, inculcating ideas of safety and caution at the very threshold of the child's life.

"Germany has paid its disabled wage workers more than \$1,500,000 since 1881. It pays its injured, superannuated, and their dependants, something like \$126,000,000 a year.

Of this sum the workmen furnish half. 'An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure' is the keynote of the 'German System.'—Literary Digest.

#### Por' o Rico's New Wonder.

From far away Porto Rico come reports of a wonderful new discovery that is believed will vastly benefit the people. M. Ramon T. Marchan, of Bayamon, writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is doing splendid work here. It cured me but five times of terrible coughs and colds, also my brother of a severe cold in his chest and more than 20 others, who used it on my advice. We hope this great medicine will yet be sold in every drug store in Porto Rico." For throat and lung troubles it has no equal. A trial will convince you of its merit. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists.

#### 86-YEAR-OLD PRIMER PUPIL IN MOUNTAINS

#### "Schoolgirl" at Hindman Wants to Learn to Read Her Bible.

Washington, D. C., April 28.—

The story of a primer pupil, 86 years old, was brought to Washington today by Miss Katherine Pettit, of the Hindman settlement school, situated in the mountains of Kentucky, 45 miles from a railroad station. Miss Pettit came to the Capital to lecture before the Southern Industrial Educational Association and to urge better educational facilities in the mountains regions of her State. Any one looking over the list of the heads of the first ten generations of men will notice that Methuselah's is not great in excess of several others. Adam died aged nine hundred and thirty, Seth nine hundred and twelve, Enoch nine hundred and five, Kenan nine hundred and ten, Mahalalel eight hundred and ninety-five, Jared nine hundred and sixty-two, (only seven years less than Methuselah), Enoch three hundred and sixty-five, Methuselah nine hundred and sixty-nine, Lamech seven hundred and seventy-two, Noah nine hundred and fifty, only seventeen years younger than Methuselah.

The suggestion has also been made that these great ages did not refer to individuals, but to the time which tribes lived, but this is not seriously taken into consideration by close students of the Bible.

The real explanation now approved by most Bible scholars is based upon the knowledge that the Babylonians gave their early ancestors thousands of years of life. Written records were not kept of the early heroes and distinguished men of the Babylonians, and it became the custom to attribute remarkable deeds and remarkable length of life to these personages. That is how it comes about that the statement is found in the Bible, "There were giants in those days"—an exaggerated and legendary assertion.

Now the fact is that Abraham, the first Hebrew, came from Babylon, and he brought with him very naturally many of the traditions of that land. He was accustomed to hear stories of the early ancestors of the Babylonians, who had performed marvelous deeds and lived to amazing ages.

The chronicle of the ages of Adam, Seth, Methuselah and others is in what is understood to be the legendary section of the Bible, which was written for the sole purpose of tracing the descent of Abraham from Adam. The Old Testament; it must be remembered, is a History of the Hebrews, written by them, and in no sense a history of all mankind. Thus it is commonly agreed among modern Bible students that the great age assigned to Methuselah is legendary. It is not literally believed that Methus-

lah, or any other man of the Old Testament, lived to an age of nearly a thousand years.

A frank admission that these are the legends of the early ages of men, and have no real historical value does not affect the truthfulness of the Bible.

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The telephone girl sits in her chair And listen to voices from everywhere. She knows all the gossip, she knows all the news.

She knows who is happy and who has blues,

She knows all our sorrows, she knows all our joys,

She knows all the girls who are chasing the boys.

She knows all our troubles, she knows all our strife.

She knows every man who talks cross to his wife.

She knows every time we are out with the boys,

She knows the excuse each fellow employee,

If the telephone girl told half that she knows,

It would turn dearest friends into bitter foes.

She could start a small wind that would soon be a gale,

Inquif us in trouble and land us in jail,

She could start a story which gaining in force,

Would cause half our wives to sue for divorce,

She could get all the churches mixed up in a fight,

And turn our bright days into sorrowing night.

In fact she could keep the whole town in a stew,

If she told but one tenth of the things she knew,

The nightly appointments and half spoken on things.

The speed over the wire when the telephone rings.

Say: boys don't it make your head whirl.

When you think what you owe to the telephone girl?—Ex.

## The Pool of Flame

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE  
Illustrations by Ellsworth Young

Copyright 1881, by Louis Joseph Vance

### CHAPTER XXI.

Lurching drunkenly into the harbor known locally as Aden Back Bay, the Panjab came to anchor.

O'Rourke, from the lower grating of the steamship's accommodation ladder, signaled to one of the swarm of hovering dinghies, and waiting for it to come in, reviewed the anchored shipping, gathered transiently together in that spot from the four corners of the earth, and shook his head despondingly.

A yellow-haired Somall boatman shot his little craft in to the grating. O'Rourke dropped upon the stern-seat and took the tiller. "Post Office pier," he said curtly. The dinghy shot away with dipping, dripping oars, while the Irishman continued to search among the vessels for anything that seemed to promise the speed necessary for his purpose, and failed to discover one.

"Tis hopeless," he conceded bitterly as the boat wove a serpentine wake in and out among the heaving bulks. "And, I'm thinking, 'tis the O'Rourke who will presently be slinking back to confess he bragged beyond his powers. The fool that ye are, Terence, with your big words and your fine promises, all empty as your purse! 'Tis out of patience I am with ye entirely!"

Doubtless he made the very picture of unhappiness.

So, at least, seemed to think a man lounging in a dilapidated canvas deck-chair beneath a dirty awning in the stern of a distant tramp steamer; who, raking the shoreward-bound with a pair of rusty binoculars, had chanced to focus upon O'Rourke.

"Looks as if he hadn't a friend in the world," said the man audibly. "Looks as if a letter from home with cash draft 'ud about fill his little bill."

He grunted in pleased appreciation of his own subtle wit. A short man he was, stout, very much at home in grimy pajamas and nothing else, with eyes small, blue, informed with twinkling humor and set in a florid countenance bristling with a three days' growth of grayish beard.

He swung the glasses again upon O'Rourke, and, "Hell!" he exclaimed, sitting up with stimulated interest. "Well, by jinks!" said the stout man. "Who'd a thunk it!"

He got up with evident haste and waddled forward to the bridge, where he came upon what he evidently needed in his business: a huge and battered megaphone. Applying this to his lips and filling his lungs he belied with a right good will, and his hall, not unlike the roaring of an amiable bull, awoke Aden's echoes: "O-O'Rourke!"

"Good morning," murmured the Irishman, lifting his head to stare about him with incredulous curiosity. "Who's that barking at me?"

The pajama'd person continuing to shout at the top of his voice, by dint of earnest staring the Irishman eventually located the source of the uproar. "Now who the divvle might ye be?" he wondered. "Ananias, me friend"—to the boatman—"row to the steamer yonder where the noise comes from."

Whereupon the stout man, seeing the boat alter its course, put aside the megaphone. And again peace brooded over Aden.

On nearer approach to the tramp, O'Rourke's smile broadened to a pleased grin, and airily he waved a hand to the man with the voice.

"Jimmy' Quick!" he observed with unfeigned delight. "Faith, I begin to believe that me luck holds, after all!"

From the bottom step of the tramp's ladder he tossed a coin to the boatman, then mounted to the deck. Incontinently the stout man fell heavily upon his neck with symptoms of extreme joy. A hull succeeding his first transports, he wiped his eyes, beamed upon his guest and suggested instinctively: "Drink!"

"Brevity's ever the soul of your wit, captain," said O'Rourke. "I will." And he meekly followed Quick's bare heels forward to the officer's quarters beneath the bridge.

Having set him in a chair, Quick, still a-gurgle, wandered off, unearthed a bottle, beamed upon his visitor, asked a dozen questions in as many breaths and, without waiting for an answer, waddled off again to return with a brace of dripping soda-water bottles. "Schweppes," he said, patting their round forms tenderly; "and the last in our lockers—all in your honor, colonel."

"So!" commented O'Rourke. "Hard up, is it? 'Tis not the O'Rourkes who would be wishing ye ill, captain, dear, but, faith, meself's not sorry to hear that word this day. I'm thinking me luck is sound, after all."

Quick had again vanished. Presently O'Rourke heard his mighty voice booming from an engine-room ventillator. "Dravos! Dravos, you loafer! Come up and see a strange sight!" He came back, still vibrant with an

elephantine sort of joy. "O'Rourke," he panted, mopping a damp brow with the sleeve of his jacket, "you're a good sight for sore eyes. Never did we meet up with you yet but there came a run of luck."

"Tis good hearing," said O'Rourke, smiling.

A slight little man slipped a bald head, relieved by ragged patches of gray hair about the temples, apologetically into the cabin door.

"The top of the day to ye, Dravos!" said O'Rourke loudly, for little Dravos was partially deaf. "And how are the engines?"

The engineer carefully hitched up his trousers and regarded the wanderer with temperate geniality.

"Good afternoon, Colonel O'Rourke," he replied, clipping his words mincingly.

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### Our Letter Box.

#### WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

The faithful, true and patriotic citizen, the higher critics, of thought and literature, and cultured and devout churchmen, the rank and file of the sturdy and intelligent productive laborers, and scientists, sociologists, thinkers, and orators, as well as all close observers and able students of human events, are inquiring about our destiny, as a nation.

Men who are well versed in science, history, political economy, and evolution, and who are in close contact with all the phases of human life, are asking the question: "Whither are we Drifting?"

In view of the great aggregations of wealth in a few hands, of new religious cults, of new political parties, of private and public immorality, of bribery, corruption, and misfeasance in office, and in legislation and government, of political folly and economic fallacies, of wide spread poverty, misery and illiteracy and of the seeming indifference of the million who in their ignorance and stupidity, and mental stupor and moral lethargy, are letting matters drift, whether they relate to politics, religion, or civic affairs, it is indeed time for us to inquire "Whither are we Drifting?"

Are we going the way of all lost and ruined nations, which were built on rank injustice, and bulwarked by governmental tyranny and oppression?

From prehistoric times, slavery of the workers and caste distinctions have prevailed, whether under the chattel form of slavery, the feudal form of slavery or the wage form of slavery. Social injustice and industrial slavery cannot endure.

Riots, strikes, lookouts, wars, revolutions, and great social unrest, here and there, certainly have a significance, and surely forbade something.

All compromising with fraud, political corruption, and civic unrighteousness, is both foolish and futile, for a day of reckoning is coming.

Theodore Roosevelt has sounded the tocsin of war on public policies which insure to the benefit of the few, to the loss and detriment of the many. His platform is for the masses, and not for the classes.

He is for Twentieth Century Political Progress, Advanced and Enlightened Republicanism, and Popular Government.

In the midst of those political reactionaries and non-progressive policies of the times, one stands confused by the babel of voices chattering for half way measures and palliatives for Plutocracy, Poverty, Thunderbend, Perverseness, and Prostitution.

"Twenty knots," snapped Dravos. "When can you sail?"

"To-night," said Dravos. "I stipulated Quick. "I can pick up a crew in Aden."

"Tis settled then."

"We'll need a bit of money in advance."

"We shall have it, within reason."

Dravos rose and sidled towards the door, a faraway look in his pale eyes. "You strike the bargain, Quick," he said; "I'll have a look around the engine-room."

"Right-O, Bobby. . . . Yourself alone, I suppose, O'Rourke?"

"And three others. Danny—"

"Yes, yes."

"And two ladies; an Englishwoman and her maid."

(To be continued.)



#### With an Unconscious, Surprised Oath, O'Rourke Stepped Aside.

year are eaten up by worms, or if sold, are sure to bring a low price or hurt the reputation of the grower.

The apple worm begins its life as a small egg placed securely on the slick upper surface of the leaf of an apple tree. The eggs are oval in shape and are tightly glued to the leaf, appearing like a white spot. The period of incubation varies between nine and eighteen days. Then the egg becomes a worm. When mature, the worm measures about three-quarters of an inch, and is of whitish or yellowish color with a black head. The young worm at once begins their search for fruit upon which to feed. It is thought that they sustain themselves temporarily upon the leaves. Since some of them are deposited as far as ten feet from the apples, many fail to reach the goal and die by the wayside.

The first brood of worms each year enters the apple at the calyx and eight times out of ten. Larvae of the second brood are more apt to enter the fruit at some other place. This is important to remember, for it renders the first brood more easy to destroy by spraying the apples where the worms make their first meal and poisoning them before they are able to enter the fruit. The worm makes itself at home in the fruit and eats of the apple for a period of from ten to thirty days. It then emerges and seeks a sheltered place on the tree to pupate. The larvae usually desert the apples before the drop.

The pupa is about half an inch long, varying according to age from yellow to a brown color. The time spent in the pupa stage varies according to the weather, but the average is about twenty-eight days.

The adult moth which emerges from the cooon is of brownish-gray appearance, the male having on the lower surface of the front wing an elongated bluish spot. It lives from one to fifteen days. Frequently two broods will be hatched in a year, although in some of the Northern States only one generation and a partial second generation are known.

There are two chief methods of ridding the orchard of apple worms. One is to place a band of burlap or osme similar material around the trees to attract the lava when it selects a place to pupate, and then destroying the cocoons. The other is by frequent spraying with arsenical preparations.

Of the arsenical preparations paris green is one of those chiefly used. It should be used in the proportion of one pound to 150 gallons of water. Arsenate of lead is also much used and seems very desirable for several reasons. It is used at the rate of four to six pounds to 100 gallons of water. Arsenate of lime is used at the rate of one and a half pints to fifty gallons of water. A little milk of lime should be added. Arsenate of lime has the advantage of being the cheapest preparation.

The result of spraying depend largely upon the kind of spraying apparatus used. Three kinds of outfitts are used, the barrel sprayer, the hand-power tank and the gasoline sprayer.

"A man who recently lost his wallet tried to convince me that a stout fellow standing next to him on the front platform of a street car was too clumsy ever to get his money," said one of the detectives. "After getting a good description of the man I smilingly informed the victim that the 'innocent' fellow was one of the best 'dips' in the middle West. Then I showed him a rogues' gallery picture of the man. Two pickpockets I have in mind in particular enjoyed the reputation of being the best working and smoothest pair in the West until I caught one day. After long, tedious days of watching one of the 'handsome pair' slipped in action and we nearly caught them redhanded. Both these men were stout and slouchy, not at all like the dime novel kind."

"After these men had been convicted on them told me in confidence later that his best and biggest jobs were usually done when he was dressed as a laborer and carrying a dinner pail. He proudly told me one day that he took, in the guise of a workingman, a citizen's stand under the very eyes of two detectives, who were standing near him.

"The detectives didn't know him and a few minutes before the victim discovered his loss the 'dip' or 'gun' as policemen now call that class of criminals because of their failure to carry a revolver, slipped quietly from the car.

"I think one incident that occurred only a few days ago upsets all theories that pickpockets, as a rule, are slim and polished. A Chicago physician was 'touched' by a pickpocket for \$300 while riding on a south side street car. The thief erred slightly and was detected. He struggled, but was overpowered after a desperate fight. Detectives led the pickpocket into the station and after talking with him I learned he could scarcely speak English and had been in this country only a year and a half. He was a powerful, stalwart fellow of six feet and dressed coarsely, wearing a rough blue shirt. Yet after a thorough investigation that fellow was identified by three other citizens as the man who had picked their pockets.

"Before leaving the subject I want to say that I think the Chicago pickpocket is the cleverest and the hardest thief in the world to convict. He will seldom, if ever, take a watch or a keepsake, but he gets the money and diamonds. He figures, perhaps, correctly, that the citizen will not kick so hard if a keepsake is not taken, and often,

The first spraying should be done as soon as the blossoms have fallen and the calyx should be very carefully poisoned at this time. This is the most important spraying of all and should be performed in the most thorough manner. About three weeks later the next spraying should be done.

Two sprayings are enough in some localities, but the department of Agriculture advises additional spraying in all states where a second brood of the worms is likely to appear, including Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and practically all the Western States. The third application should be made nine or ten weeks from the falling of the petals and the fourth should be two or three weeks later. A fifth spraying, two or three weeks after the fourth, is sometimes advised.

To prevent infestation, cellars and other places where apples are stored, should be carefully screened, so as to prevent the moth from reaching the orchard.—Globe Democrat.

There never was a time when people appreciated the real merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy more than now. This is shown by the increase in sales and voluntary testimonials from persons who have been cured by it. If you or your children are troubled with a cough or cold give it a trial and become acquainted with its good qualities. For sale by all dealers.

Reason and equity will finally obliterate the last vestige of social wrong and governmental tyranny.

Truth is eternal, and the golden jewels of right and equity shall adorn the Crown of Truth worn by the coming man.

Men laboring for the New Society (that is to be) may not, perhaps, shine as social stars, or be considered by their contemporaries as other patriots or prophet—may even be maligned and misunderstood but, however, when they are measured in later times, and in accordance with the high standards of just principles and rational thought, they will go down in history as the true benefactors of man kind.

Those who have suffered from neuralgic pains need not be told how necessary it is to secure relief. The easiest way out of neuralgia is to use Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They have relieved sufferers for so many years that they have become a household necessity.

"I have taken Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for five years and they are the only thing that does me any good. They have relieved neuralgia in my head in fifteen minutes. I have also taken them for rheumatism, headache, pains in the breast, toothache, earache and pains in the bowels and limbs. I have found nothing to equal them and they are all that is claimed for them."

J. W. SEDGE, Blue Springs, Mo. At all druggists—25 doses 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

WILLIAM HENRY CUNDIFF.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Apple Worm.

The codling moth, known familiarly as

the apple worm, is one of the most destructive of orchard pests. Several

millions of dollars' worth of apples each



Rheumatic Pains quickly relieved

Sloan's Liniment is good for pain of any sort. It penetrates, without rubbing, through the muscular tissue right to the bone—relieves the congestion and gives permanent as well as temporary relief.

#### Here's Proof.

A. W. LAV of Lafayette, Ala., writes: "I had rheumatism for five years. I tried doctors and several different remedies but they did not help me. I obtained a bottle of Sloan's Liniment which did me so much good that I would not do without it for anything."

THOMAS L. RICE of Easton, Pa., writes: "I have used Sloan's Liniment and find it first-class for rheumatic pains."

Mr. G. G. JONES of Baldwins, L. I., writes: "I have found Sloan's Liniment par excellence. I have used it for broken sinews above the knee cap caused by a fall, and to my great satisfaction I was able to resume my duties in less than three weeks after the accident."

**SLOAN'S LINIMENT**

is an excellent remedy for sprains, bruises, sore throat, asthma. No rubbing necessary—you can apply with a brush.

**At all dealers. Price, 25c, 50c, \$1.00.**

Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Poultry sent free. Address Dr. EARL S. SLOAN, BOSTON, MASS.

#### How Pickpockets Act.

Pickpockets are not always what they seem, or, to state it more accurately, the man who seems least like a pickpocket frequently has the cleverest fingers.

There is a tradition that these dexterous criminals are slim, polished and affable. As a matter of fact, the majority are stout, sometimes shabby and often unshaven.

These facts were disclosed recently during a "review"—examination of suspects and well-known police characters—at the Chicago detective bureau.

"A man who recently lost his wallet tried to convince me that a stout fellow standing next to him on the front platform of a street car was too clumsy ever to get his money," said one of the detectives. "After getting a good description of the man I smilingly informed the victim that the 'innocent' fellow was one of the best 'dips' in the middle West. Then I showed him a rogues' gallery picture of the man. Two pickpockets I have in mind in particular enjoyed the reputation of being the best working and smoothest pair in the West until I caught one day. After long, tedious days of watching one of the 'handsome pair' slipped in action and we nearly caught them redhanded. Both these men were stout and slouchy, not at all like the dime novel kind."

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## Hartford Republican.

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RAMEY E. DUKE, J. NEY FOSTER  
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Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.

Unsolicited manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.  
Cumberland.....40.  
Couch River.....22.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

Genuine heroism seems to gravitate naturally toward the position of wireless operator.

The old was on in Hartford Sunday. There was not a single Sunday school or church service in the town all day, and not a bell was rung.

In speaking of Col. John Jacob Astor and the Titanic disaster one of our Irish friends spoke of the Colonel the other day as "John Jacob Disaster."

Newspaper men will ever cherish the thought that those precepts of fidelity and honor, which Archie Butt so nobly followed in the army he first learned as a reporter.

By pitching the first ball at the opening of the baseball season in Owensboro the other Sunday Mayor Lambert once more gets his name in the Owensboro newspapers, and this time not in connection with the public library affair.

Whenever there is nothing else to do in New York they begin an investigation of Harry Thaw's insanity, and now they have commenced an investigation of how Thaw's attorney spent the money, which was supposed to defend Thaw.

Last Saturday precinct meetings were held in the thirty precincts in this county to select precinct chairman for the Republican Executive Committee. Saturday the chairmen-elect will meet at the court house for the purpose of organizing the new committee.

### ADMIRATION FOR TEDDY.

The voluntary and immediate action of Col. Roosevelt in giving up to Mr. Taft the eight delegates-at-large from Massachusetts instructed for himself, because of Mr. Taft's majority in the preference vote, has excited the admiration and approval of newspapers and individuals throughout the country, regardless of political affiliations. Taking as it was, of his own volition and without consultation with his political advisors, the action of Col. Roosevelt has with few exceptions received the commendation of newspapers of every political complexion, and among them several of the strongest Administration organs in the country.

The New York Times, than which there is no stronger supporter of Mr. Taft, comments editorially on the Colonel's action as follows:

"In surrendering to President Taft the eight delegates-at-large from Massachusetts who were elected as pledged to vote for himself, Mr. Roosevelt has done a manly and honorable thing. It is an act that will have an instant response of praise and approval for him the country over."

The voters declared a preference for Mr. Taft, and that, under the law, is the exact equivalent of resolutions of instruction in a State convention. It should be binding upon the delegates-at-large. This Mr. Roosevelt frankly and with most commendable candor acknowledges, and he will urge and continue to urge the eight delegates-at-large to support Mr. Taft at Chicago."

From the Hartford Courant, a bitter anti-Roosevelt newspaper, comes the following editorial paragraph:

"Theodore Roosevelt has released the eight delegates-at-large from their pledges to vote for him and requested them to vote at Chicago for William H. Taft as being the choice of the preference primary. It is a very sportsmanlike action."

The Detroit News places the relinquishment of his delegates by Col. Roosevelt as an event of equal importance with his success in the Bay State. The News comments in this wise:

"This voluntary relinquishment of support is easily the big event of the contest. It is a concrete demonstration of 'the square deal' which President Taft has so recently charged Roosevelt with repudiating. It makes more evident than ever before the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is fighting for principles more than votes for office. It is a stinging rebuke to the methods of the Taft managers who have grabbed off votes wherever possible and by any method at hand, even to the contesting and unseating of regularly elected state Roosevelt delegates."

## SUBSTANTIAL ADVANTAGE

### Made by Teddy Over Taft in Texas.

#### Victory of Woodrow Wilson Emphasized by the Latest Returns Received.

Dallas, Tex., May 8.—Theodore Roosevelt will go to the Texas State Republican Convention May 28 with a good lead over President Taft in instructed delegates, but without sure control, according to the returns from two-thirds of Tuesday's county conventions.

Roosevelt's instructed delegates at noon numbered 77 and Taft's 45. The balance of power apparently lies with the uninstructed delegates.

Though nominally the Republican convention has 232 votes, making 127 sufficient to control, the failure of numerous Texas counties to hold Republican conventions is expected to reduce the number necessary to control, and this puts the Roosevelt vote at 77 in an important position.

#### OPPOSITION CONVENTIONS.

A few of the county seat correspondents reported the holding of opposition Republican convention after the supposedly "final instructions" by what was believed to be the only convention had been announced. Contests appearing in this manner at the eleventh hour have not materially affected the returns yet, but they furnish opportunity to sharp political fighting at the State convention.

Of the uninstructed delegates holding the apparent balance of power, six votes are reported to be assigned to Roosevelt sympathizers and four to Taft men, with no reports in favor of the uninstructed delegates.

Governor Woodrow Wilson won an incontrovertible majority of the Democratic voters in county conventions. At noon this majority was 42 over all competitors with but 29 of the State's 29 counties yet to hear from, and no possibility that the remaining returns could affect the result. The convention sends 40 delegates to Baltimore.

These returns showed a contest in only one county, Lavaca, which has six votes.

The Harmen and Clark leaders in Tex as had made no statements either on the returns or on their future plans.

Among politicians generally there seems to be little anticipation that the State convention on May 28 will overthrow the Wilson men. The temporary organization of the State convention is in charge of Governor Harmon's backers.

Corrected returns up to noon gave Roosevelt 77 State convention votes;

Taft 45; uninstructed 38; contested 19.

No conventions held and consequently not eligible for State convention, 37 votes.

Necessary to control convention, 127, provided full quota of votes cast.

On the face of the returns to date 118 will control. Votes yet to be accounted for 72.

#### WILSON'S BIG LEAD.

Returns received to noon so far give Woodrow Wilson 42 majority for the State Democratic convention and slightly cut the earlier figures for Harmon.

At noon the votes stood: Wilson 354

votes in State convention; Harmon 139;

Clark 43, uninstructed, 24; contested, 6;

No convention, 8 votes.

Total votes unaccounted for, 47.

Total convention votes, 633.

#### Mules for Sale.

Two good work mules for sale at my farm three miles south of Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

34f E. W. BAKER.

#### Agricultural Extension.

##### LEGUME CROPS AND THE NITROGEN SUPPLY.

There can be no doubt that the greatest deficiency of Kentucky soils is nitrogen. A deficiency of one element of plant food limits crop production, although all the other elements might be present in abundance. Hence the greatest single factor in restoring our soils to fertility is increasing the nitrogen supply. No one not even the fertilizer manufacturer, now contends that nitrogen can be probably bought in commercial fertilizers in quantities required by crops. There is only one source from which nitrogen may be economically obtained in sufficient quantities, and that is from the air by the growing of the legumes crops (clovers, cowpeas, etc.). Enough legumes must be grown in the rotation to supply nitrogen in the soil for all the crops that cannot obtain it from the air, (such as corn, wheat, etc.), and to replace that which is constantly being lost in the drainage waters. The nitrogen supply cannot be kept up by merely growing legumes in the rotation and harvesting them and not returning the manure in

good condition. Two thirds of the nitrogen of the manure is excreted in the urine. This is generally lost. As manure is usually handled by throwing it out in piles, two thirds of the nitrogen of the solid manure is easily lost by heating and leaching in from four to six months. Ordinarily not more than one third to one sixth of the nitrogen in the feed consumed is returned to the soil in the manure.

In order to keep up the nitrogen supply there must be an abundance of legumes in the rotation, and all manure produced must be carefully saved and returned to the soil. The most practical way to handle the manure is to use sufficient bedding to absorb the urine, and then spread the manure as fast as made. It is generally spread on the soil to be turned for corn, but it may be spread on meadows a year before breaking for corn. When it is impossible to remove the manure it is safest to allow it to accumulate in the stalls. In case it must be piled outside the stalls, it should be closely compacted to exclude the air, and protected from rains, either by capping with straw or by a shelter.

It may be necessary now and then to turn under a legume crop in order to keep up the nitrogen supply. The following rotation is used on the Experiment Station Farm. First year, corn with cowpeas sown at last cultivation. When the corn is removed the peas are disked in and the ground sown to rye for a cover crop. Second year, the cover crop is turned under, followed by cowpeas or soy beans. When these are removed the ground is disked and sown to wheat for the third year crop. Clover is sown in wheat for the fourth year crop. If the clover fails, as it often does, the ground is broken as soon as the wheat is removed, and thoroughly prepared for clover, which is sown about August 26th, along with a little timothy. This gives a good crop of hay the next year and avoids breaking up the regular rotation. We believe that it pays to seed the clover after the wheat is removed, although it takes a little extra labor, as the stand is much surer than when sowing with the wheat in the spring. The manure produced is put on the clover sod.

On many soil's legume crops cannot be successfully grown until lime or limestone has been supplied to correct sourness. Also many Kentucky soils are to deficient in phosphoric acid to produce large crops of legumes. This statement applies to nearly all our soils outside the Blue Grass region.

Any one interested in the question of soil fertility may obtain literature upon the subject by addressing,

GEO. ROBERTS,

Agronomist, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

#### Notice.

This is to certify that a majority of the stockholders of Hartford Mill Company, have consented that the existence of said company as a corporation, be terminated, and the affairs of said Company are being closed up.

Given under our hands this 8th day of April, 1912.

J. C. DURRETT,

W. E. ELLIS, President.

J. C. RILEY, Sec'y. and Treas.

Still in business with more House Material than ever. Some material cheaper than ever before.

#### HAZARD MILL CO.

#### NO CREEK

May 8.—At the regular monthly service at Wesley Chapel Sunday Ruth and Victor Gale, the twin children of Mr. and Mrs. James Tanner were baptized by Rev. Eli Wesley.

Sunday school at Mt. Herman has been organized with Miss Lydia Ward as Superintendent.

Misses Fyllida Foster, Cora and Eva Thomasson and Mr. Dudley Westerfield, who have been attending Hartford College, have returned to their homes.

Miss Irene Ward was the successful candidate in Fair & Company's piano contest.

Miss Myrtle Wilford is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. T. Baird, near Beaver Dam, this week.

Miss Clara Ellis has returned from Carrier Mills, Ill.

School at this place is progressing nicely with Miss Mabel Park as teacher.

Mrs. Ben Ross and little baby, of Matanzas, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Easterday, a few days this week.

Mr. R. B. Martin, Hartford, attended church here Sunday.

Mr. Ernest Bennett has purchased a house and lot of Mr. Nathaniel Ward.

#### Card of Thanks.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Wheeler desire to express their thanks to the good neighbors and people of Hartford, and also the people of West Providence neighborhood, for their abundant assistance during the affliction and death of our little son. May God abundantly reward you is our sincere wish.

REV. AND MRS. W. S. WHEELER.

It would surprise you to know of the great good that is being done by Chamberlain's Tablets, Darius Downey, of Newburg Junction, N. B., writes, "My wife has been using Chamberlain's Tablets and finds them very effectual and doing her lots of good." If you have any trouble with your stomach or bowels give them a trial. For sale by all dealers.

## Dress Goods

Our stock of Piece Goods of every description for Waists and Dresses never was more complete.

Wool Serges in a great range of colors and grades.

Fancy Mixtures for Skirts and Full Suits.

Crashes and Linens of every description.

White Goods and Printed Wash Goods in all the new fabrics and designs.

## You Don't Need To Worry

About what to buy and how to make it up, if you come here. We know how it's done and we'll give you all the necessary information. We will not only give you the best goods for your money, but will give you a service that will relieve you of quite a lot of worry.

Make this store your store and don't hesitate to command us and use us to your own personal advantage.

## E. P. Barnes & Bro. BEAVER DAM, KY.

Listen! you will look younger and feel younger if you wear our CLOTHES.



A man looks as old as he feels; he feels as old as he looks. To feel young and vigorous, to be able to do vigorous work, come today and buy a brand new suit of clothes. Dressing-up takes away the "down-cast" feeling.

Our clothing is so "cast" that it fits and holds its shape. This is why we shall have your trade when you once buy a suit from us.

We make money for ourselves by selling clothing at money-saving prices to you. Little profits makes our business big.

## CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

# May Business



That's what we're after. We are aware of the fact that it is a very important month to all housekeepers—spring cleaning, you know—hence we have made special preparations to supply you with

**Druggists**  
**New Matting**  
**Rugs--4-4, 6-4 and 8-4**  
**Floor Oil Cloth**  
**Curtain Swissses--**

**Window Shades**  
**Lace Curtains**  
**Curtain Poles**  
**Extension Brackets**

In fact, everything that would be useful to you and ornament your home. Come direct to us and we will help you out of your troubles. Do this, please, and remember that **It Pays to Trade with a House that Saves You Money.**

**FAIR & CO.**  
 THE FAIR DEALERS

**THE HOME**  
 Of Quality Groceries

**WANTED!**  
 A Few More Customers  
 at the Home of  
**QUALITY GROCERIES**  
*Experience Unnecessary!*

**LADIES NEED NOT STATE AGE!**  
 Either Sex—Young or Old!  
**Positions Permanent! Apply at Once!**

Try These--They'll Please:

Heinz Mince Meat	Worchester Sauce
Apple Butter	Red Raspberry Preserves
Olives	Strawberry Preserves
Peanut Butter	Tomato Catsup
Mandelay Sauce	Pure Apple Cider
Mustard Dressing	Vinegar

**Ille's Grocery**  
**AND MEAT MARKET**  
**HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.**

**Hartford Republican.**

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

Butter Beans at U. S. Carson's, 8 1/3 cents. 41ft.

Miss Fern Curtis was shopping in Owensboro, Tuesday.

Hackett's Gape Cure kills the worms as well as the Germs. For sale by Ohio County Drug Co.

Mrs. U. S. Carson and children, Joseph and William, left Wednesday morning for a business trip to Louisville, Cincinnati and Auburn, N. Y.

If you would enjoy a dish of pure, rich Ice Cream made from whole Cream, try

Quick sales and small profits is my motto. Call and be convinced.

S. L. KING,  
 Hartford, Ky.

Mr. E. J. Tilford, of Beaver Dam, was in Hartford yesterday afternoon.

Mr. W. M. Fair returned Tuesday night from a short business trip to the Eastern market.

Mrs. Otto C. Martin has gone to Leitchfield to make her mother, Mrs. Lula Coppage, an extended visit.

Mrs. Nettie Sharp returned Monday to her home at Nelson, Ky., after a short visit here with Mr. John Glenn and family.

The revival at the First Christian church which was announced in these columns last week, has been postponed until a later date.

Messrs. I. S. Mason, Fordsville; John A. Johnson, route 7, and Esq. J. C. Jackson, Centertown, were among our callers Monday.

Mr. Z. Wayne Griffin and family expect to move in a few days to Middlesboro, Ky., where they will reside in the future.

Prof. W. F. Anderson gave an all day picnic for his pupils last Saturday. The day was spent pleasantly at Alexander school house grove.

Miss Alice Taylor left Sunday to enter the Bryant & Stratton business college, where she will take an advanced course in stenography.

Miss Sadie Henry, of Madisonville, and Rev. Orlando Cundiff Craig, of Bell City, Mo., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Williams a few days last week.

**ADLER-I-KA**, the new German Remedy for appendicitis, or any stomach trouble, on sale at

**OHIO COUNTY DRUG CO.**

Rev. Virgil Elgin, of Jeffersonstown, formerly pastor of the Hartford Methodist Church, visited relatives and friends in Hartford and Beaver Dam the first of this week.

You would be surprised to see what useful articles can be had in the 10c department of S. L. King's Hardware Store, Hartford. Step in and see for yourself.

Corno Chicken and Hen Feed the most economical feed for your poultry. More eggs. Less cost. Sold by.

W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, 424 Hartford, Ky.

When you contemplate buying hardware farming implements of any kind, remember I can save you money.

S. L. KING, 39tf Hartford, Ky.

Before you buy Paint this spring get "our below" wholesale prices on paint. We are not going to handle paint after this season.

**OHIO COUNTY DRUG CO.**

When in need of anything usually kept in an up-to-date hardware store, remember I can save you money on each and every purchase.

S. L. KING, 39tf Hartford, Ky.

When you need a Disc Harrow, Cultivator, Corn Drill or Plow—all kinds—Range Cook Stove or New Perfection Oil Stove—call on S. L. King, Hartford, and be supplied at a bargain.

**EGGS FOR SALE**—Single Comb Buff Orpington Chickens, and Indian Runner Ducks. Orpington eggs 75 cents per dozen. Duck eggs 75 cents per dozen.

MRS. C. A. WILSON, 38tf R. F. D. No. 1, Olaton, Ky.

The many friends in this county will be glad to learn that Mr. Jesse Schroeter was found not guilty in Federal court at Owensboro Tuesday, as charged with being connected with the counterfeiting business that was discovered here last July.

Mr. Harold Holbrook has sold his five passenger Ford automobile to Cooper & Co., the liverymen, and they are using it as a transfer between Hartford and Beaver Dam. Mr. Holbrook has a position as chauffeur for the car until competent men are instructed to run it.

When you get ready to install your telephone, call on us for description and price of the famous Western Electric Telephone—for farmers' lines—it is truly the farmers' friend. J. W. O'Bannon and W. C. Sexton, Hartford and Beaver Dam, Ky.

Corno Horse and Mule Feed guaranteed to be absolutely pure. Free from rotten grain, dirt, screenings or any worthless material. Cheaper than oats or corn, and good substitute for hay when fed plentifully. Sold by

W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, 424 Hartford, Ky.

Quite a number of Ohio county people were attending Federal court at Owensboro this week, among them being Messrs. John Blair, Joseph and Herbert Park, Col. T. J. Smith, Frank Black, Joe Robertson, C. C. Dennis, S. F. Riley, J. Ney Foster, T. D. Owen, Emory and Jessie Schroeter.

Regular school trustee election for Hartford graded school was held at Hartford College Saturday afternoon, to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the expiration of the term of Dr. E. B. Pendleton and Col. C. M. Barnett.

The election resulted in Mr. J. D. Duke being selected and Dr. Pendleton re-elected.

Mr. Will Duncan, of McHenry paid The Republican a pleasant call yesterday afternoon.

There will be regular preaching services at Mt. Herman next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. T. V. Joiner. Sunday School at 9:30.

The following marriage license have been issued since our last issue: Harvey Tucker to Nellie Higgs, Livermore; Cleveland Sanderfer to Nellie Frizzell, Prentiss; Guy S. Hazelrigg to Pearl Chick, Beaver Dam.

Messrs. John T. Moore, W. S. Tinsley, Judge J. S. Glenn, Dr. J. R. Pirtle, T. H. Black and E. G. Barrasse left yesterday morning to spend about a week fishing at Grassly. They took along with them James Brookins, colored, who will be chief cook for the party.

Miss Irene Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Ward, of route 3, was the successful candidate in Fair and Company's contest, which closed last week. Miss Ward received 157,150 votes, and her closest rival was Miss Victoria Barnard, of this city, who received 118,340 votes.

"The Vulture's Claw" is full of Christianity, complications comedy, romance and tragedy and written by Rev. C. F. Wimberly, who held the Methodist revival in Hartford recently. It is a wonderful book and we are offering it and The Republican for one year for \$1.00. Send your orders before books are exhausted.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wilson and son, Paseal, of route 1, Olaton, paid the Republican a pleasant call Saturday. Mrs. Wilson is carrying a small six line advertisement in this paper advertising her poultry, and she says she is more than pleased with the results. From this advertisement alone she has received a total of 25 orders.

Judge R. R. Wedding and Messrs. R. R. Riley and C. O. Hunter returned last Friday from Frankfort where they appeared before the State Board of Equalization in behalf of the Ohio county taxpayers, in an effort to get a decrease in the 15 per cent. raise that was recently made on this county. They succeeded in getting a 10 per cent. decrease.

On account of the disease that resembles smallpox being in Hartford it was thought advisable to close the school in Hartford for the present school year, this being determined by the Board of Health after a citizens meeting Saturday night. It was decided better to have no church services of any kind last Sunday nor any public gathering until two weeks have passed.

Many who have read "The Vulture's Claw" pronounce it to be one of the greatest of the later books. It is filled with genius and holds the reader's attention from the first in intense, thrilling interest with not a dull page. The plot is strikingly developed amidst the rare beauty of the Kentucky hills. The Hartford Republican one full year and "The Vulture's Claw" all for \$1.00. 39tf.

Mr. J. W. Marks, who will be here this week for a visit with his parents will leave in a few days for Hayti, one of the West Indian Islands, where he will have an important position as civil engineer with a large construction company. For several years Mr. Marks has been engaged in this profession, and he has steadily advanced and we are glad to join his many friends in wishing him the greatest success.

The children and several friends of Mr. J. A. King, of Beaver Dam, gave him a pleasant surprise dinner at his home last Sunday, that day being Mr. King's 68th birthday. Mr. King had gone to church that morning, and when he came home the guests had assembled and a fine birthday dinner had been spread. The children present were: Mr. R. W. King and family, of this city; Mrs. Geo. Aruckle and Mrs. E. D. O'Bannon, of Central City, and Master Romie King, of Beaver Dam.

Mr. William Hirsch, of Narrows, died suddenly Wednesday night of last week about 8:30 o'clock. He had been working all day as usual in his harness shop, and late in the afternoon fell from his bench but went to work again, only to fall another time. He was carried to his home, and the physician called, but unable to give any relief. Mr. Hirsch was about 74 years old and served in the confederate army. He is survived by a wife. The interment was at the Gentry grave yard Thursday. For many years the deceased worked at the harness making trade at Fordsville and Dundee and was well known over the county.

For Sale Cheap.

The stock of the Hartford Drug Co. has been moved to the office of Dr. E. W. Ford (the old jail building) and is for immediate sale, in whole or in part. The stock consists of Standard Drugs, Patents, Toilet Articles, Notions and Fixtures.

Parties owing the above firm will please call and make settlement. 432.

For Sale or Trade.

Fraction Engine, Threshing Machine and Saw mill. Cheap if taken at once. Address, P. O. BOX 101, McHenry, Ky.

# Buy Mattings

They are sanitary, cool and pleasing. Most kinds 25c the yard. We have sold out of Window Scrims, but will receive more in a day or two. They are splendid to brighten up and make your house look inviting. Ten cents the yard.

Window Shades--handmade, any size, length or width. This service ought to be appreciated more. Buy your White Goods of us. Our Linens cannot be excelled. We are exclusive agents for

**"LINWEAVE"**

the New **WHITE GOODS**. Looks like linen, washes better, wears better. Price 12 1-2c to 30c per yard.

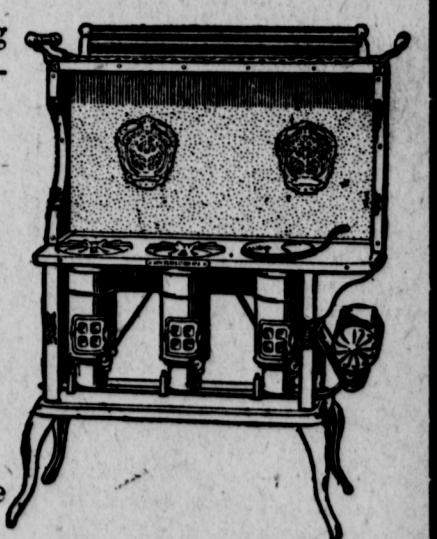
**SAY! It will Pay You Many Times Over to**

**DEPEND ON**  
**BARNARD & CO.**  
**HARTFORD, KY.**

You are Cordially Invited to Attend

A Practical Cooking and Baking Demonstration of the

New  
 Perfection  
 Blue Flame  
 Oil Stove



At my Store for three days

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,  
 May 13th, 14th and 15th.

Expert lady demonstrator in attendance. Come and learn the merits and economy of this stove. GOOD THINGS TO EAT SERVED FREE.

**S. L. KING, Hartford, Ky.**

**AUTOMOBILE TRANSFER**  
 From Hartford to Beaver Dam and Return

Splendid car meets all trains. Telephone or call at our stable when you want to leave.

**COOPER & CO.**  
 Hartford, Ky.

Try the Republican for Fine Job Printing.

## The Battle of Shiloh.

BY A PARTICIPANT.

EDITORS NOTE—The following article written by Mr. G. M. Rowe, who is an attaché of the Registry Department in the Post Office at Houston, Texas, will be of interest especially to the veterans of the Civil War. Mr. Rowe served in Company B, 17th Kentucky Infantry, and the following recently appeared in the Houston Chronicle.

Fifty years ago the western bank of the Tennessee river at Shiloh, a little church in the woods, was the stage upon which was enacted one of the tragedies of the civil war. Two opposing armies, one in blue, one in grey, practically equal in numbers, met there in a terrific shock of battle at an early hour of the beautiful Sunday morning of April 6, 1862. The battle raged all day Sunday with grim determination and with no dearth of heroism or valor on either side until late in the afternoon, when the shadow of victory seemed to hover around the banner of the grey-clad host. By 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon the Union army had been pushed back to the vicinity of the Tennessee river and their camps of the morning, with their tents and equipage, were occupied by the closely pressing enthusiastic Confederates.

At this stage of the battle the fighting lulled, then practically ceased altogether, and the first day's battle of Shiloh was over. The last spirited episode of the day was the dash of Colonel Lindsey of the First Mississippi cavalry with 30 or 40 men to capture a Federal battery that seemed to be without protection; but they were unexpectedly met by some Federal infantry and a hurried retreat was made to get out of their fire. That Sunday night was a long and weary one to the thousands of both armies who had fought all day and expected to renew the battle in the morning. A night of intense suffering to other thousands of wounded and dying on the field where they had fallen during the storm of battle, to be drenched with a downpour of rain in the black darkness, with no hand to soothe, no word of cheer; but may we not hope that for still other thousands who lay still in death on that bloody and rain-soaked ground, it was not night at all for them, but an awakening to a glorious morning of dewy freshness and sweet rest in that "bourn whence no traveler returns?"

The two hostile armies passed the two federal gunboats, Tyler and Lexington, at intervals of some regularity, punctuated the rainy darkness of the 6th in comparative quietness, sleeping on their arms. The by throwing shells over the tree tops on the chance of finding a bursting place among the enemy's camps. The bursting shells would boom back their answer like an echo of the guns that fired them, but the writer never heard whether there were any casualties from those shells or not. Perhaps they had a moral effect more disheartening to the enemy than they would have been willing to acknowledge.

Opinions differ as to what would have been the final termination of that battle if the Confederates had pushed on and assaulted the line that was formed by the Federals about 5 o'clock back toward the river. Some say that such a move by the Confederates would have resulted in quick annihilation or capture of Grant's entire army, and that Buell, who was hurrying to Grant's assistance, would then have been compelled to retreat to save his army from similar disaster, and that the Confederates would have regained the ground they had so recently lost in Tennessee and Kentucky. The opinion of others was, and is, that all assaults upon that line of the Federals possible for Beauregard's exhausted troops to make would have resulted in such disaster to themselves that they could have made no fight worthy of the name the next day.

The struggle if such an attempt had been made would almost certainly have eclipsed the one at the "hornet's nest" of an earlier hour in the afternoon, when General Albert Sidney Johnston fell.

The Federals had such a strong line of battle, consisting of a close cordon of field artillery and siege guns, with ample support of infantry, that it seemed capable of repelling any attack that could have been made even if it had been possible to use fresh troops for the attempt. Beauregard's troops, greatly exhausted and their ranks thinned, and many of their organizations shattered by the casualties of the day's battle, were in no condition to push their seeming victory any further in face of what they had before them, till they could have time to recuperate from their exhaustion and reform their broken lines. If their enthusiasm had inspired them to the attempt, it would, al-

most certainly, have resulted in their own undoing.

The writer of this was in the fray and though he wore no shoulder straps of authority, and laid claim to no streak of exceptional military ability, yet the situation seemed plain that the Confederates ceased their advance none too soon for their own safety.

Some of General Buell's troops reached the sorely pressed Federals late Sunday afternoon and Sunday night, and the tide of battle turned on the morning of Monday the 7th. Some spirited action took place on Monday, but it was tame in comparison with Sunday's struggle. The Confederates were pushed back toward their former camps at Corinth, Miss., and the bloody battle of Shiloh ended.

The two armies had been fairly well matched in numbers on Sunday, with some preponderance in the Confederate ranks. The Federal's outnumbered their enemies on Monday. The casualties in killed, wounded and missing were somewhat greater among the Federals than the Confederates. History places the victory with the army that wore the blue and the defeat with the one in gray. The victory was a very costly one to the victors, and the defeat was doubly grievous to those who sustained it.

The Federals held their ground; and their campaign to break the Confederate lines by capturing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was only halted, but not frustrated. After a rest and additional troops their plans were pushed forward to success. The defeat of the Confederates had to be borne as a straight and costly one without any mitigation whatever, except that they had fought bravely and inflicted punishment upon their enemies as severe as they had themselves received.

General Johnston's plans were to push back the Federal lines by defeating Grant at Pittsburg Landing before Buell could reach him with his army that was marching across the country from Nashville to form a junction with Grant. Success in this

would have left him with a victorious army with which to meet Buell and try for a victory over him. Johnston was without question an able general and a brave one, and his plans, as to that battle, had merit and promise of success, but it was undoubtedly the criticism of the Southern press that constrained him to offer battle when he did. Perhaps his enthusiasm prevented him from consideration of all the chances against him. There was no immediate pressure upon him to force a meeting with the enemy. His

plans fixed the time for attack to be Saturday morning, the 5th of April, but rains and bad roads and perhaps other mishaps delayed the attack till Sunday. What that delay cost Johnston's army is an unsolvable problem.

General Johnston well knew that his unavoidable loss of time very greatly reduced his chances of success, but it is not to be conjectured that there was any wavering or thought of abandoning or postponing the attack. His plans had progressed too far and the enemy was in close striking distance—too close for him to allow his purpose to be balked by the delay. Then with his whole heart in it, and with great ability, he threw his troops into the battle that was lost. He himself did not see the end. He fell on Sunday while the tide of battle seemed to be running in his favor; and doubtless that death would not have been unwelcome if by a prophetic vision he could have seen what the end of his army was to be next day.

G. M. ROWE,  
Houston, Texas.

## CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the  
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

### Bryan Laying Plans.

New York, May 1.—Would-be presidential candidates on the Democratic side of the fence are worried over a report following a meeting of the National Committee on Arrangements at Baltimore that William Jennings Bryan is endeavoring to get things slated so that he may be made temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention.

**Flagged Train With Shirt.**  
Tearing his shirt from his back an Ohio man flagged a train and saved it from a wreck, but H. T. Alston, Raleigh, N. C., once prevented a wreck with Electric Bitters. "I was in a terrible plight when I began to use them," he writes, "my stomach, head, back and kidneys were all badly affected and my liver was in bad condition, but four bottles of Electric Bitters made me feel like a new man." A trial will convince you of their matchless merit for any stomach, liver or kidney trouble. Price 50 cents at all druggists.

m

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G. M. ROWE,  
Houston, Texas.

## Are the Fly and Mosquito Dangerous?

The fly, with spongy feet, collects the invisible germs of diseases, spreads them over our food and poisons us with typhoid and cholera. The mosquito with its bite injects into our veins malaria and yellow fever. The bacteria of consumption, or grip, are everywhere present for us to breathe into our lungs. The blood which flows through our veins and arteries is our protection. It should contain healthy red and white blood corpuscles—capable of warding off these diseases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a blood medicine and alterative made entirely without alcohol, a pure glycerine extract of bloodroot, golden seal, Oregon grape root, queen's root, mandrake and stone root, which has enjoyed a good reputation for over forty years. The refreshing influence of this extract is like Nature's influence—the blood is bathed in the tonic which gives life to the blood—the vital fires of the body burn brighter and their increased activity consumes the tissue rubbish which has accumulated during the winter.

"About forty years ago while in Newark, New Jersey, I had chills and fever," writes Mr. MICHAEL MAGUIRE, of the National Military Home, Kansas. "I went to Kansas City and in the spring of 1877 the chills and fever returned. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it did me good. Finally I saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertised. I took one bottle of it and the chills vanished. In about a year afterward I fell them coming back so I got another bottle and have never had any symptoms of fever orague since. That is all of twenty years ago. For the chills about twelve years before I started to take Golden

Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for Liver Ills.



M. MAGUIRE, Esq.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for Liver Ills.

## JAMES & CO., First Class Liveryman Centertown, — Kentucky.

Prompt Attention and Good Service.

TRANSFER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

### Postal Saving Banks.

Kentucky had ninety-five postal savings banks in operation on January 31. The deposits on that date amounted to more than \$15,000. This sum was deposited by about 2,000 persons, an average approximating \$5 to the depositor.

According to a statement issued by the United States Post-office Department there have been approximately 2,700 accounts opened in Kentucky and more than 7,500 deposits made, or an average of about three deposits to each depositor. There have been about 1,500 withdrawals, or an average of about one to each two depositors. Compared with the number of depositors and amount of deposit in other States, Kentucky ranks twenty-first in number of accounts remaining open January 31, and twenty-fifth in total amount remaining on deposit, showing that as compared with other States the average amount to the credit of each depositor is slightly smaller in Kentucky than is the average amount for the United States.

In Kentucky, as elsewhere, the postal savings idea is popular in some localities, while in others it has excited little interest. Apparently the Post-office Department is satisfied with the showing that has been made, as the number of such depositories in the State has been increased greatly since the foregoing statement was given out from Washington. In the beginning the banks were established mainly in industrial centers, and in most such places in Kentucky they are now in operation. The idea at present seems to be to establish depositories in places that are without ordinary banking facilities, or that are rather indifferently supplied in that particular. Courier-Journal

Mr. Joe Mitchel, of Olaton, died at his home at Olaton Wednesday about 12 o'clock after an illness covering several months. He is survived by a wife and three children. After funeral services conducted by Rev. H. D. Birch his remains were laid to rest in the axton cemetery. His family has the sympathy of a host of friends and relatives.

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